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**Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!**  
**YANKEE GO HOME!**

# **VIETNAM COURIER**

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4th Year

WORLD PEOPLE'S INDIGNA-  
TION AGAINST U.S. RAIDS  
ON HANOI AND HAIPHONG

PAGE 3

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## **NORTH VIETNAM**

### **NEW U.S. ESCALATION :**

**HANOI AND HAIPHONG HAVE DEALT  
STAGGERING BLOWS AT THE AGGRESSORS**

BETWEEN APR. 20 and 26

**51 U.S. AIRCRAFT WERE DOWNED,  
MANY AIRMEN CAPTURED**

## **SOUTH VIETNAM**

IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1967,

THE L.A.F.

**WON REPEATED  
BIG VICTORIES BY  
FOILING THE U.S.  
2nd DRY SEASON  
COUNTER-  
OFFENSIVE**

- **PUT OUT  
OF ACTION 80,000  
ENEMY TROOPS**  
(including 45,000 G.I.s  
and Soldiers of Satellite  
Countries).

- **WIPED OUT 32 INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY  
BATTALIONS AND ARMoured SQUADRONS,  
DOWNED AND DESTROYED 686 AIRCRAFT  
AND DESTROYED 2,000 MILITARY VEHICLES**



On April 25:

**THE 1,800th U.S. PLANE**

**WAS BROUGHT DOWN**

**OVER HAIPHONG**



## THE MORE FRENZIEDLY THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS ESCALATE THEIR WAR, THE MORE THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE INCREASE THEIR DETERMINATION TO DEFEAT THEM

THE U.S. aggressors in the recent days have frenziedly made many new serious steps in their war escalation against the D.R.V.

On April 20, 1967, the U.S. aircraft raided the port of Haiphong, bombing and strafing factories, densely populated quarters, (mostly the Ngo Quyen and Hong Bang quarters) and attacking nearby villages on the Haiphong outskirts.

F Besides the using of big bombs from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs., the U.S. planes have dropped 50 mother bombs and fired rockets.

In this air raid, 44 civilians were killed and 117 others wounded. Damage was also caused to many densely populated quarters mostly the Thuong Ly and the living quarters of the workers of the Enamelware Factory and the Binh Hai village. The enamelware factory where home products were manufactured was also heavily damaged.

On April 24, 1967, U.S. planes raided the airfields, and the Thai Nguyen industrial centre and many other densely populated areas.

More serious still is that on April 25, 1967, U.S. aircraft openly attacked the Hanoi civilian airport and Gia Lam on the outskirts of Hanoi, destroying many dwelling houses. Gia Lam (Gia Lam district) was hit by several fragmentation bombs. Many villages of Dong Anh district on the outskirts of Hanoi were heavily bombed. The district hospital was burned. Over 100 civilians were killed and wounded including many patients and medical workers.

On the same day of the U.S. air attack on Hanoi, Haiphong was bombed again. Civilian quarters and economic enterprises were hit. Particularly, the Haiphong port was also raided. A British merchant ship anchored in the port was damaged.

On April 26, 1967, the U.S. imperialists sent many waves of U.S. planes for a new raid on Hanoi and Haiphong.

Thus within only 6 days, the U.S. air marauders have repeatedly attacked the major cities of the D.R.V. including the capital of Hanoi.

In disregard of world public opinion, throwing itself into military adventures, the Washington clique is now continuing its criminal war of escalation.

The D.R.V. Foreign Ministry in its April 25, 1967 statement vehemently condemned the U.S. aggression and barbarous air raids as follows:

"This is obviously a new, extremely serious step of war escalation of the U.S. against the D.R.V., an arrogant challenge to the socialist countries and peace-loving people throughout the world who are

"All our friends were killed. At the thought of their death I don't feel any pain from my wounds," said the boy lying in a hospital bed. He took off his shirt and pulled up his trousers to show us three wounds on his tiny body, tiny but as firm as his mind. In a sweet and hesitating voice he related what had happened to him on April 20 when his native city of Haiphong was bombed.

"I'm Tran Van Chien, 10 years old, a 2nd form pupil. I live near the workers' living quarters of the Enamelware Factory and Binh Hai group of lodgings. That day, soon after sunrise, the weather was lovely but hot. After an outdoor game my five mates and I took a bath in a small pond. As soon as we finished getting dressed the alert was sounded. Presently, jet planes roared over our heads. C.B.U.'s were rained and exploded all around us. We were too panic-stricken to run for shelter and help to ground.

"I was sitting in the middle. Another wave of planes flew overhead and another iron like determination of the Vietnamese people in their fight against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation, the statement concluded."

"The more frenziedly the U.S. aggressors escalate their war and the more crimes they commit, the more they will increase the hatred of the Vietnamese people in both North and South and their determination to deal due punishing blows at the aggressors."

After a pause, answering my question about where now his friends were, Chien said:

"Moi and Hien died on the spot, and Thang, Khang and

Son died the same night after being taken to hospital together with me."

Chien's friends are no longer living. But next to his bed was lying Tran Huu Binh, 8 years old, wounded on his way home from the school. The little feverish boy was moaning.

Guided by local administration's cadres, we went to the site where Chien had got

Next to it were houses completely destroyed. Less than 30 metres from my eyes were bodies of worker worker Nguyen Thi Tam and her 31-day old baby thrown by a bomb explosion into a pond and just fished out of the water. By their side was an old man whose body had been blown off by a bomb splinter and who had been recently found in this pond.

## A HIT A OUR CONSCIENCE

The church in Binh Hai hamlet on the bank the Cam river near Hai Phong port was attacked. Its roof was blown up and its broken tiles and bricks littered the ground. 7 holy statues were blasted out of the church. None of the 106 houses and 32 shops around the church was left intact. 27 of them were completely reduced to ashes. 38 thriving families have been now ruined and do not even have a small mat or a little chair left.

Now we were in front of the Enamelware Factory, a heap of ruins. Workshops were still smoking. We were warned by guards against stepping on the ruins as C.B.U.'s scattered about and exploded here and there. On the side where we were standing, C.B.U. bomb craters were very thick.

It was quite obvious that the aggressors coming from the other side of the Pacific had used not only explosive bombs but also anti-personnel C.B.U.'s.

Also on April 21, and perhaps at the same moment when Chien made the above statement, Roy Johnson, commander of the 7th Fleet who personally directed the bombing of Haiphong, said: This was a direct hit. Indeed, but a hit at the conscience of all men of good will in the world.

If Chien does not feel any pain, his parents and the Vietnamese people will never submit to bombs. And the hearts of all of us are seething with anger and indignation.

"This baby dies after being buried by an American bomb."

↑

Little Tran Van Chien

↑

Ngo Quyen quarter destroyed by American bombs.

↑

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## PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH THANKS AFRICAN STATE LEADERS

THE recent Summit Conference in Cairo (April 4-6, 1967) showed strong support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

President Ho Chi Minh sent separately to the Heads of State of the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Guinea, Mauritania and Tanzania the following message:

"We are deeply moved to learn that the recent Cairo Summit Conference of five friendly countries has condemned the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, and demanded that the United States stop immediately and unconditionally its bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, withdraw its forces from Vietnam, recognize the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation as the sole representative of weight and respect the Vietnamese people's right to self-determination."

"We consider this a valuable support for our just war of resistance and a fine token of the Asian-African peoples' solidarity. On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government, I sincerely thank Your Excellency for making an important contribution to it."

## Foreign Press Opinion

## WORLD OPINION CONDEMNS U.S. BOMBING OF HAIPHONG AND EXPOSES THE SO-CALLED "U.S. PROPOSAL FOR WIDENING THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE"

THE Soviet people are deeply indignant at the new criminal act committed by the American militarist clique: the massive raids against the industrial establishments and residential quarters of Haiphong.

... In face of the U.S. escalation, the declarations made by Washington on its 'peace proposals' are really hypocritical. The louder the propaganda made by the aggressors and the more places about this kind of 'proposals', the more evident their aim to deceive the public opinion in the U.S. in the world and lay a smokescreen for further expansion of the aggression against the Vietnamese people. The bombing of Haiphong is a new evidence.

... Together with the progressive forces the world over, the Soviet people demand that the U.S. government end its war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, immediately withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam and the Vietnamese people decide their own destiny themselves.

Pravda (USSR) April 23, 1967

"The U.S. aggressors have been dealt deadly blows and duly punished by the

## THE SOVIET UNION

On April 25, 1967, at the United Nations General Assembly, Kuznetsov, Vice-minister of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Head of the Soviet delegation strongly denounced the new steps of war escalation of the U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. He declared: "The U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong is an evidence that the U.S. has been 'everyday' expanding its war in Vietnam. However new the crimes the U.S. aggressors commit they can never break the will, valiance and determination of the Vietnamese people to safeguard their freedom and independence."

All the honest people throughout the world side with the Vietnamese people. The Government of the Soviet Union wholeheartedly supports the stand of the D.R.V. Government."

CHINA

On April 25, 1967, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement indignantly condemning the U.S. imperialists for barbarously bombing the city of Haiphong.

G.D.R.

The Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic in its April 21, 1967 statement indignantly protested against the U.S. new crimes committed in Haiphong. The statement clearly pointed out:

"... These barbarous bombings on the populated quarters and industrial establishments of this city have exposed the falsity of the U.S. on its 'good-will for peace'."

The statement demanded that the U.S. Government immediately and unconditionally put an end to the bombings and other aggression war acts in Asia and the D.R.V.

D.P.R. OF KOREA

In a statement issued on April 22, 1967, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared: "... The criminal bombing of Haiphong by the U.S. imperialists once again brought to light the hypocrisy of their 'peace negotiation' and 'de-escalation plan'."

All these facts clearly show the criminal and brigandish nature of U.S. imperialism. But no war aggressors can save the U.S. imperialists.

"The further the U.S. imperialists escalate their

South Vietnam and make use even of large-scale warships mothballed after World War Two. There is no doubt that the bombing of Haiphong at this juncture has long been envisaged in the general plan of the Johnson administration for war escalation. This bombing exposes the falsity of Johnson's big talk about 'peace efforts' and 'de-escalation'."

K.C.N.A. (P.D.R. of Korea) April 23, 1967

"The United States has acted in a dangerous and irresponsible manner by bombing Haiphong. That act proved that the Johnson persistence in its policy of war escalation. But it miscalculated when thinking that it could subdue the Vietnamese people. This act of escalation against the U.S. will only strengthen the North Vietnamese people's determination to fight."

Globe and Mail (Canada) April 24, 1967

The peace-loving people in the world demand that the U.S. and immediately and indefinitely its air raids on the D.R.V. stop its aggression in Vietnam and respect the Vietnamese right to decide their own fate.

Stintea (Romania) April 24, 1967

## WORLD PEOPLE'S INDIGNATION AGAINST U.S. RAIDS ON HANOI AND HAIPHONG

The statement wrote: "The frenzied acts of the U.S. imperialists are like the last desperate struggle of a cornered beast and can never save it from its inescapable defeat."

"It stressed: "The Government and the 700 million people of China are determined to support the just stand of the Government and people of Vietnam which was manifested in the April 21, 1967 statement of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry, and are ready to undertake the maximum national sacrifices and will for ever unite with the fraternal Vietnamese people in a common fight for the complete defeat of the U.S. aggressors."

LAOS

On April 24, 1967, Neo Lao Haksat Central Committee issued a statement vehemently denouncing and protesting against the U.S. striking at the city of Haiphong. The statement wrote: "In any event, the Neo Lao Haksat Party and the Lao people are always the closest and most faithful comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people in driving the U.S. aggressors out of Vietnam and Laos."

JAPAN

The April 26, 1967 message of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee to President Johnson read:

"... On April 25, 1967, U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed Hanoi, capital of the D.R.V., and Haiphong city. This constitutes a very barbarous criminal act against the D.R.V., a serious challenge to peace in Asia and the world, to mankind and justice..."

The Japanese Communist Party strongly denounces this brutality of the U.S. air force and vehemently protests against the U.S. Government for this action."

W.F.D.V.

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in its April 25, 1967 statement energetically condemned the U.S. bombing of enterprises and densely populated quarters of Haiphong. It calls on the youth all over the world to increase their activity in support of the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors.

"The invitation of the Vietnam Students' Federation, a delegation of the Continents' Organization of Latin American Students (OCAL) led by Enrique

our country, poet Evgenii Delatovskii, a member of the USSR Liaison Committee of Afro-Asian writers, has arrived in Vietnam for a visit."

At the invitation of the Continents' Organization of Latin American Students (OCAL) led by Enrique

implementation of the cultural co-operation plan between the U.S.S.R. and

(Continued on page 7)

Our Relations With Foreign Countries

NGUYEN DUU TRINH, member of the Politburo, Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, head of the V.V.P. Delegation to the 7th Congress of the Socialist United Party of the G.D.R. presented to the Congress on April 20, 1967 his salutations of militant solidarity and warmest congratulations.

# HANOI AND HAIPHONG HAVE DULY PUNISHED U.S. NEW ESCALATION

AN USIS (U.S. Information Service) bulletin of April 21 reported that Washington had made its 41st peace move — a real escalation, for the 38th came only quite recently. When the White House makes a step further in its "peace" offensive, one may be quite certain that the Pentagon has launched or is preparing a new war escalation. The pairing is so perfect that there is no risk involved in such prophesying.

## From Escalation to Failure

Within a single week between April 19 and 26, U.S. aircraft bombed Haiphong three times and Hanoi twice. When the U.S. Command multiplies its attacks on the North, something must have gone wrong in the South. Here, also, there cannot be the slightest error. To cover up-intensification of the war by switching on the sirens with "peace" is a brazen defeat in the South by attacking the North — such is Washington's constant rule of action.

For April 1967, the balance-sheet is nothing short of disastrous for General Westmoreland. In late 1966, he received reinforcements which brought the U.S. expeditionary corps to 435,000 men, twice as many as in late 1965, the number of planes and helicopters to over 4,000; that of armored cars to over 2,300. With this, he launched his second dry season counter-offensive. American news agencies started counting Vietnamese casualties, which were "ten times as many as American ones." The U.S. Command ranted about breaking the N.F.L.'s back, destroying its bases, those in Tay Ninh in particular, where it even planned to capture N.F.L. leaders. For Tay Ninh alone, three big operations were launched: *Altithero Cedar Falls and Junction City*, the last named involving over 45,000 men with no other results than heavy American casualties. U.S. troops went after an invisible enemy through a labyrinth of jungle and fortified positions, to be finally reduced to the defensive and retreat. In Central Vietnam, South Korean mercenaries clamoured for help while in Quang Tri and Thua Thien, American marines were overwhelmed. The hopes of guerrillas tightened around Da Nang, bridges linking this base to others were blown up and commu-

nication lines disrupted. The American howitzers trained on the demilitarized zone north of the 17th parallel were crushed under a deluge of fire.

The N.F.L. regulars as well as its guerrillas are more combative than ever and are acting on the offensive everywhere. The N.F.L.'s back is far from being broken; on the contrary it is the famous marines who are clamouring for help and Westmoreland who

the people of Haiphong, frightened by the bombings had not voted.

The whole of American power would not be enough to frighten the Vietnamese people. In 1946, the Vietnamese Resistance had evacuated Hanoi and Haiphong only to come back eight years later in the aura of victory. U.S. aircraft might succeed — at the cost of severe losses — in destroying factories, hospitals, dykes and schools, but never the Vietnamese people's will for independence. So long as a single U.S. aircraft hovers in the Vietnamese sky and a single American soldier tramples Vietnamese soil, they run at every moment the risk of receiving a shell or a bullet.

American leaders are threatening to bomb strategic targets of vital importance to the population (*New York Times*, April 24). Indeed this has been done since long. No bombing could affect in the least our people's determination to fight and win.



A self-defence unit in Haiphong going into action



A gun-nest ready for the fight



## BETWEEN APRIL 20 AND 26 51 U.S. PLANES WERE DOWNED OVER NORTH VIETNAM

AS their second dry season "strategic counter-offensive" is drawing to its close with increasing losses at the hands of the South Vietnam patriotic army and people, the Johnson administration took a new, extremely serious step of war escalation against North Vietnam in the hope of giving more weight to their obsolete "carrot and stick" policy.

Within six days — April 21 to April 26 — the armed forces and people of North Vietnam shot down 44 planes, bringing the total of U.S. aircraft down over the territory of the D.R.V. to 1,813.

In particular, on April 24, 25 and 26 the U.S. lost 37 aircraft over North Vietnam and many air men were captured. Topping the list of losses was the total of U.S. aircraft shot down over the territory of the D.R.V. to 1,813.

Public opinion is interested not only in the unusual high number of U.S. planes shot down over the D.R.V. but also in the contradictions between the words and confidence. The B.B.C. merely spread the lie when it said that

On April 20, Admiral Roy Johnson, Commander of the U.S. Fleet in the Pacific, told pressmen that the attack by American aircraft on Haiphong city and its outskirts constitute a new, extremely serious step of war escalation against North Vietnam in the hope of giving more weight to their obsolete "carrot and stick" policy.

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## HAIPHONG WINS A TIGHT AIR FIGHT

ON April 20, 1967, at 10.50 a.m., all sirens in Haiphong city sounded the "Air Raid Red". The crowded streets soon became desert. Here and there on the pavements, only members of the civil air defence, with red arm-bands, and civilian policemen could be seen. Other people had already taken to the nearest shelters. Bicycles stood against trees on the road-sides and cars parked along street pavements were the only remaining signs telling of the bustling activity in the city barely one minute ago.

The whole city now bristled with countless gunpoints. A forest of conventional infantry weapons surrounded ack-ack batteries of all calibres which were further strengthened by guns of the People's Navy and many

SAM sites. The local armed forces and population stood ready to hit back.

The dull roar of the batteries suddenly swept over the city and in the sky appeared streaks of fire and woolly balls of smoke which surrounded enemy planes. In the thick of the battle, shouts of joy were heard each time a kill was scored against the air marauders.

The latter tried hard to bring their criminal mission to fruition. They came in at different altitudes and from different directions, swooping over this area while making a bombing and strafing pass over another. But all their tricks were frustrated by the local armed forces and people who had built a wall of fire barages to welcome them.

(Continued page 7)



Extinguishing a fire

## FOREIGN SAILORS' OPINION

Below are some impressions given by foreign sailors to VNA correspondent:

L. G. Konovalev, political commissar of a Soviet ship, declared: "From our deck, many officers and sailors and myself saw American bombfall on factories and populous quarters. Anti-aircraft groundfire was extremely violent. It threw enemy planes into disarray. I saw with my own eyes an American plane hit by flak; it lurched on for a while then plummeted in the sea. Our comrade Svetitskiy applauded without cease. The Vietnamese comrades gave the right kind of reposte to the pirates' actions."

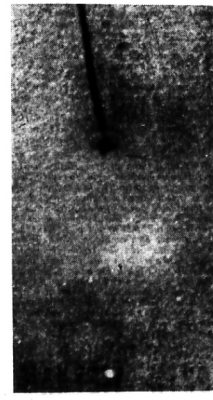
The glorious victories of the North-Vietnam army and people in the last few days are a brilliant expression of the determination of the entire Vietnamese people to fight and win. It is certain that the higher is the U.S. escalation the heavier are its losses.

N. I. Golitskiy, another Soviet sailor, said that at the attack, the port workers had

## NEW U.S. WAR ESCALATION PUNISHED BY HANOI ARMED FORCES

AT 0.05 hours, U.S. planes intruded into the air space of Hanoi. From a fan-wise formation, they split into small flights in readiness for criminal raids. Commanders and combatants of Company 40 kept their eyes on every enemy action. Hardly had the leading flight come within firing range when the flag in the hand of the Company leader abruptly gave the go-signal. A wall of barrage fire was erected in the air space. The lead plane succeeded in slipping through the first wall of fire but immediately ran against the second. It belched black smoke from its engine. The remainder turned tail, jettisoned their bombs and fled. At this moment, the silvery aircraft of the Vietnam People's Air Force flashed in and outflanked them. Hanoi citizens were delighted to see the enemy planes outmanoeuvred.

Another People's Air Force unit also made an attack run. From a high altitude, in a position more advantageous than his comrades, Pilot No. 3 accelerated speed and swooped down over 2 U.S. planes. He was about to jettison the auxiliary fuel tank, but seeing people's houses huddling together in Gia Lam town, he refrained from doing it and continued to throw his plane into a sharp dive. Aiming straight at the enemy, he pumped cannon shells. Seeing the flashes of their opponents' fuel tanks, the U.S. planes pulled their noses up, turned to the left and took evasive action. Their formation was in two. Another enemy flight came to their rescue. Ground fire immediately opened up to support our



A snapshot of one of the two planes downed on April 20 over Hanoi.



These young militia women are merry to see the wreckage of a 105-D just downed

airmen. The enemy got confused. That was an opportunity not to be missed. Pilot No. 4 slammed into the enemy formation. The flight leader followed him close to the heels. Caught in an awkward position, the air pirates broke off their formation and turned away. Another enemy flight rushed in as reinforcements. Flight leader T. zoomed up to meet them. Choosing the lead plane as his target, he flew into an advantageous position and opened fire. White smoke erupted from the tail of the enemy plane on its right side. T. pumped another barrage. The enemy plane belched flame. Black smoke jetted out and its wings flutted. It plummeted into an area of Dong Anh district town, on the outskirts of Hanoi.

These successes stimulated fighters of a missile unit to square account with the marauders. Flights of enemy aircraft kept cruising scores of kilometres from Hanoi for diversion purposes. The city was calmly awaited them. An enemy plane made a sudden appearance in a zone set as a death zone for the enemy. The commanding

officer, an emulation fighter who had already scored 15 kills by pressing the button himself, to-day analysed the situation with his men and mapped out an attack plan. As anticipated by the unit, the enemy plane came back. One of them fell into the pre-arranged zone.

"Fire!" the leader went out. The officer pressed the button. The missile whistled skyward. After only one second, the observation map reported distinctly, "A kill! The target of the radar screen!"

The battle was over at 9.35. The whole city resumed its normal activity. The only uncommon sight was that now and then, old friends meeting one another in the streets stood for a few minutes exchanging a few words with some feelings of unconcealed joy.



## LETTER FROM HANOI

# THE GUN and the VOTING-PAPER

SOMETIMES, during my visits to the villages, I happen to think of Mr. Honey. I recall one of the last Vietnam experts in the West, whose advice is sought by various chancelleries. Mr. Honey has declared: "There is no doubt that if they were offered the opportunity to return to the old system of private ownership and capitalist marketing methods, the overwhelming majority (of North Vietnamese peasants) would do so immediately." (North Vietnam today, P.12).

The "eminent expert" gives a gloomy picture of North Vietnamese peasantry exasperated by land reform then by agricultural co-operation, weighed down by taxes and impositions, on the brink of famine and revolt, and only waiting for a favourable opportunity to overthrow the regime.

So, I often think of Mr. Honey as U.S. aircraft circle overhead saying to himself that the "favourable opportunity" he has been wishing for is indeed there: a regime caught between the formidable power of the United States and general peasant discontent should tear right after tearing the first down! But, if U.S. aircraft have been pounding North Vietnam for two years, and the regime is standing more than ever, I have all the more thought of Mr. Honey's prediction as in many peasant villages I have seen rifles hung on the walls. Thousands of thousands of modern weapons have been distributed by the D.R.V. government to the peasants: a truly favourable opportunity for a discontented peasantry. And

yet these hundreds of thousands of guns are turned by North Vietnamese peasants not on the regime, but on American aircraft!

So, there must be *flam somewhere* in Mr. Honey's assertions. That a government has left no apprehensions whatsoever distributing guns to millions of peasants (and workers) is the most eloquent proof of the people's attachment to the regime, of their consent, i.e. of democracy. Some people think that the last criterion of democracy is the plurality of parties: as for me, I think that a government is genuinely democratic only when it is without fear, distributive guns to its people.

Inter-party conflicts, which reflect class antagonisms, are neither the only nor the most authentic sign of democracy. General consent, the deep unanimity of a whole nation standing up to an aggressor, uniting in order to build its future, such is the foundation of democracy at a higher level, symbolized by the guns hung on the walls, in millions of North Vietnamese homes.

On April 23rd last, these men and women resolved to defend their fatherland and their regime, went to the polls to elect people's councils for towns and villages. In vain did U.S. aircraft circle over the country, the voting went on smoothly and the poll was held in the most democratic manner. For weeks, in town precincts and villages, people discussed the choice of the best administrators; the debate was quite heated, for conservative and timorous souls had to be persuaded to take a bold step: the elected councils now often included as many as 50 per cent or more women, 40 per cent among young people, who had been picked during numerous pre-election meetings. Pre-labeled

Continued page 7

# NORTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE GO ENTHUSIASTICALLY TO THE POLLS TO ELECT PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

N many places from 80 to 100 per cent of the electorate went polling.

## IN HANOI CAPITAL

Early on April 23, voters made for their polling-booths while the A.A. artillery and the people's air force were on the alert.

President Ho Chi Minh and other Party and State leaders went to the poll early in the morning to fulfil their duty as citizens. Voters were much rejoiced to see President Ho Chi Minh and the other leaders who cordially talked with them and readily answered the foreign correspondents who watched the elections in the capital.

Workers in many factories and enterprises were present at the inauguration of the polling. Workers at the bus enterprise had had enough transport ready for people to go and cast their ballots while attending to their routine. At the A.A. Company No. 2 the polling took place on the very place which had witnessed fierce engagements with the U.S. planes.

## IN HAIPHONG CITY

On the very night of April 20, though American aircraft had poured bombs and bullets

on many factories and popular quarters scores of thousands of voters crowded into polling-booths to nominate candidates.

On April 23, the streets were decorated with flags and posters. By 12:30 hours 98 per cent of the electorate had gone to the polls. In Kim An township and 27 villages the polling reached 100 per cent. Some among them who had lost their beloved ones in the April 20 U.S. air raid fulfilled their duty as citizens with the mood of victors. Moreover roving ballot-boxes were brought to the hospital or to the homes of those wounded by the raid.

## IN OTHER PLACES

In the townships of the mining area such as Hongai, Long Bi, Cam Pha almost everybody went to the polls. To mark the occasion workers and peasants enlisted one another in boosting production and enhancing combat readiness. In Vinh Phuc, Catholic believers and national minorities followed the polling-booths. By 7:00 a.m. more than 85 to 97 per cent of the voters in the province had cast their ballots. In many villages of Vinh Tuong and Lap Thach districts the voting was over within the morning with 100 polling.

## THE PEOPLE'S COUNCILS PUT ON A NEW LOOK

### Younger members.

In 1960, the percentage of youth elected to district people's councils and village people's councils were respectively 28.2 and 15.97, while in 1965 they were respectively 28.61 and 28.93. This year, the percentage of young candidates has run to 40 in many localities.

LET us celebrate MAY DAY by achieving high output in production and labour and great successes in the defence of production bases and in combat, by turning out new kinds of goods, by new realizations in our work, by new progress in raising our political, cultural, scientific and technical level, and by carrying out the 1965 State Plan under all circumstances.

(Extract from the appeal launched by the Vietnam Trade Union Federation on the occasion of May Day 1965).

# TO ENSURE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION DESPITE THE BOMBING

## HAIPHONG, April 20, 1965.

American aircraft and various factories and popular areas of Haiphong found the workers and people of this city—the most important port city of the D.R.V. standing firm at their work and combat posts.

Besides the fire of anti-aircraft batteries, the people's militia wove a dense network of fire of the guns of all calibres. In one typical instance, in a blockhouse of Hong Bang quarter, Hong

Tri Zung, a worker at the A factory, his wife Nguyen Thi Xuan, workers at the Cement Plant and his brother Hong Viet Cuong, a worker at the Hung Hai engineering plant, fought side by side.

Wherever necessary, the workers remained at their work in spite of bombs and rockets. Nguyen Thi Mat, a woman worker at the X factory, remained at her post although part of the roof had collapsed. Ho Quang Thao, Bu Van Tich, Tran Van Giang who worked at the Z factory, remained beside their machines although heavy shelling was falling thick all around.

Many workers, who were often duty, rushed to their factories to help clear the rubble and continue production work.

With such watchwords as: "To force the Yanks to pay for their crimes!" — "To avenge our compatriots victims of Yankee terrorism!" — the workers of Haiphong enthusiastically participate in the emulation movement launched on the occasion of May Day and the 77th anniversary of the birth of President Ho Chi Minh (May 19).

For two days following American raids on Haiphong, at the K engineering plant for instance, 80% of the workers overfulfilled their targets by 10 to 200%. At the Tan Long foundry, they volunteered for extra work hours, called "U.S. work hours". At various transport undertakings, hundreds of tons of goods have been moved in addition to the planned figures.

The Yankee aggressors had hoped, through savage bombings, to browbeat our workers and people, nobody was intimidated. Our city, our plants may be destroyed, but we are resolved to fight on until the Yanks are driven out of the South of our country. We are determined to fight and win, and to maintain production under all circumstances," said worker Tran Van Giang at the ceremony of his admission to the Vietnam Workers' Party, following the fights of April 20, 1965.

Above: Workers in Ngo Quyen quarter (Haiphong) drop their voting-paper into the ballot-box.

Below: Our regular army-men in Hanoi cast their ballots.

# The L.A.F. Won Repeated Big Victories by Foiling the U.S. 2nd Dry-Season Counter-Offensive

(Continued from page 8)

attack, etc. wiped out an important part of the enemy's vital forces while concealing and destroying their war means and bases. The guerrilla movement has not only been maintained but has also taken a new step forward with more imaginative methods of fighting. The guerrillas have wiped out a large number of the enemy's infantrymen, armoured cars and aircraft with primitive but redoubtable weapons, thus contributing to defeating all the enemy's "sweeps", against the N.F.L. bases.

3. In the past three months, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have dealt heavy blows at the U.S., puppet rural "pacification" plan. Hundreds of "pacification" teams have been attacked and many have been wiped out, as in Thua Thien, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Nam Dong, in Binh Duong and aninh Quang Nam provinces the L.A.F. made deep thrusts into many "pacification" centres, schools, killing hundreds of them. The puppet forces, who had been given the "pacification" job to avoid being wiped out by the guerrillas, although heavily outnumbered, were falling thick all around.

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The vigorous, evenly developed and unabated military activities of the L.A.F. and people on all battlefields were harmoniously co-ordinated with, and gave effective mutual support to, the political struggle and political agitation among the puppet army. They have initially succeeded in breaking the strategic "Two-Pincer" plan of the enemy, aggravating his loss of initiative and his predicament in all respects and all localities.

4. All the war efforts, all the brutal and wicked manoeuvres of the enemy have met due punishment. To bolster up the sinking morale

A flight of enemy aircraft took advantage of the diversion run by another flight at a higher altitude for a surprise low flying attack on the flank of an anti-aircraft position. All of a sudden, the batteries were wheeled round and together with aerial hunters among the militia and self-defence corps, spat a violent fire. The lead plane was hit and crashed in flames. Another flight which attempted to dump bombs onto a residential area while our anti-aircraft batteries were under attack, also paid for its crime. Our fighters made short work of all enemy attacks, bringing down 5 planes and damaging many others.

Once again, our gunners proved themselves worthy of the city's tradition of "loyalty, courage and determination to win". They were knocked off his battery by the blast of bombs but he remained undaunted, rose to his feet and resumed the fighting. Ha was hit by an enemy rocket. Fragment of blood trickled down from his

## Letter from Hanoi

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elections, some people might say. But in what country have elections been held by political parties and organizations? The essential point is not whether the elections have been pre-arranged, but whether they reflect the aspirations of the popular masses, the true evolution of society. The Americans and their lackey assertions in Saigon, democratic voting has taken place while the country is occupied by American troops and the regime is hated by the entire people, cannot be but a transparent deceit. Here in the North, people went to the polls in earnest, as conscious citizens resolved to

build a new society. They also voted most bravely, for to vote was to show one's confidence and certainty about victory and progress. American bombings over the past two years have poured terror into the hearts of the people, but they have not shaken the people's confidence in their own strength. The sight of millions of men and women, who in the interval between two alerts, dressed their Sunday best to go to the polling booths, often accompanied by their children, is proof of the excellent health of the country. No, Mr. Honey, even under the threat of American aircraft, nobody here would agree to return to the horrors of the past regime. By the gun and voting-paper, our people have victoriously defended the new regime they have built.

NGUYEN KHAC VIEN

## Our Relations with Foreign Countries

(Continued from page 3)

Welasco, President of the Cuban State Union arrived in Hanoi on April 10, 1965 for a visit to the D.R.V.

UDCTH film director Boris Ivan Stankovic arrived in Hanoi on April 10, 1965 for a visit to the D.R.V.

A ceremony was held in Hanoi by the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association to receive gifts from the Cuban pianists to President Ho Chi Minh.

A G.D.R. cultural delegation headed by Professor Gregor Schirmer, Vice-

minister of Higher and Vocational Education, and a G.D.R. delegation of TV cameramen comprising W. Ott, film director, F.B. Hemmerling, cameraman, and E. Heiland Kuhn assistant-cameraman have arrived in Hanoi.

TO THE READER  
We are aware that there is much room for the working of our paper. We apologize for not being able to serve you more efficiently in future.

# THE VOICE OF VIETNAM RADIO

TRANSMISSIONS IN ENGLISH

Hanoi time	G.M.T.	Meter bands	Frequencies
6.00—6.30	23.00—23.30	35, 37, 240	11,540, 9,480, 1,740Kc/s
17.00—17.30	10.00—10.30	35, 37, 240	11,560, 9,760, 1,740Kc/s
20.00—20.30	13.00—13.30	35, 37, 240	11,760, 9,760, 1,740Kc/s
22.30—23.00	15.30—16.00	25, 35, 240	11,760, 9,760, 1,740Kc/s

# ON REPEATED BIG VICTORIES BY FIGHTING THE U.S. 2nd DRY - SEASON COUNTER - OFFENSIVE

THE South Vietnam "Liberation Armed Forces in the First quarter of 1967 killed, wounded or captured over 80,000 enemy troops (among them 45,000 Americans and mercenaries), shot down or destroyed 686 aircraft, destroyed nearly 2,000 military vehicles and 150 artillery pieces and sunk 30 war vessels.

This was announced in an official communique of the Command of the South Vietnam L.A.F. on April 17.

The communique, released by Gia Phong Press Agency, official organ of the South Vietnam N.F.L., said: In the first three months of 1967, as the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen made the biggest military efforts, the war reached a degree of intensity and fierceness hitherto unknown. But it was in this period that the South Vietnam patriotic armed forces and people recorded tremendous victories.

1. According to still incomplete figures, in the first quarter of 1967 the South Vietnam patriotic armed forces and people killed, wounded or captured over 80,000 enemy troops including over 45,000 American and mercenary troops, mostly G.I.s.

This figure included 32 whole battalions and armoured squadrons wiped out. Among the 13 infantry battalions put out of action were four American battalions and one Pak Jung Hi battalion. The enemy's losses also included 13 U.S. motorized battalions and one puppet motorized squadron and five American artillery battalions. They also included 66 whole enemy companies wiped out. Also in the first three months of this year the L.A.F. and people shot down or destroyed 686 aircraft of various types; destroyed nearly 2,000 mili-

— PUT OUT OF ACTION 80,000 ENEMY TROOPS (INCLUDING 45,000 G.I.'S AND SOLDIERS OF SATELLITE COUNTRIES).

— WIPED OUT 32 INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY BATTALIONS AND ARMoured SQUADRONS, DOWNED AND DESTROYED 686 AIRCRAFT AND DESTROYED 2,000 MILITARY VEHICLES.

tary vehicles (including 1,273 tanks and armoured cars); destroyed 150 heavy artillery pieces (including 105, 155 and 175mm cannons and 160, 77mm mortars), and sank 30 war vessels.

2. The patriotic forces fought off all the enemy operations against their bases and continued to hold the initiative.

In the recent past, the enemy conducted many big and protracted operations in the hope of "paralyzing" the resistance bases, decimating or wiping out part of the patriotic main forces so as to facilitate the realization of their "pacification" plan. But all their operations, big and small, have failed causing

heavy losses to them. Operation Cedar Falls launched in January 1967 in Ben Suec area (Thu Dau Mot province) and Cu Chi (Gia Dinh province) was defeated with over 3,000 G.I.s wiped out and over 200 vehicles destroyed.

The big operations Tue Son in Thu Dau Mot, Gadsden and Junction City in Tay Ninh — conducted from early February to early April — suffered all-round defeat. Especially operation Junction City — the biggest so far in South Vietnam — involving up to 45,000 troops mostly G.I.s, and nearly 1,000 vehicles, was completely defeated and enemy operation in an all time record in a single opera-

tion. In the three above-mentioned operations 13,530 G.I.s were killed or wounded, 80 tanks and armoured cars and over 100 heavy artillery pieces destroyed, 167 aircraft shot down, two battalions and six companies of infantrymen, two battalions and five companies of artillerymen, nine motorized battalions and squadrons wiped out, three infantry battalions, one paratroop battalion and one artillery battalion were heavily depleted.

The 1st, 25th, 4th and 9th infantry divisions, the 173rd paratroop brigade, the 190th light infantry brigade and the 17th armoured regiment involved in these operations were badly mauled.

In Quang Ngai province chosen by the enemy as a key point for their attacks, the aggressors and their mercenaries also took serious beating. Within the five days ending Feb. 19, the L.A.F. put out of action nearly 2,000 enemy troops, wiped out two puppet battalions, one battalion of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries, heavily depleted three other puppet battalions. Later the local armed forces and people wiped out nearly 1,000 G.I.s in

Go Hoi and Nghia Hanh. The armed forces and people in Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces also mounted repeated attacks on the American and puppet troops. In the 31 days ending March 20, they wiped out over 3,000 G.I.s including three American motorized units and two artillery battalions.

Also in the past three months, six puppet battalions were knocked out in Ben Tre, Long An and Tra Vinh provinces.

Besides, one U.S. battalion was wiped out in Quang Nam province, one puppet motorized unit in Phan Thiet province, and one puppet battalion in Ban Me Thut province. Many enemy troops were killed, wounded or captured in Vinh Long, Phan Rang, Binh Thuan, Lam Dong, Phuoc Long, and Binh Long provinces.

Phasing a decisive part in the above-mentioned great victories, the L.A.F. main forces engaged the enemy in many big battles and, bringing into play highly effective forms of fighting such as surprise attack, ambush, assault on enemy posts, mortar

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In the Third Week of April 1967

## THE L.A.F. CONTINUE TO HARASS THE ENEMY

The L.A.F. are ready to wipe out the enemy

SINCE the beginning of the 1966-67 dry season, the U.S. Command has made a big noise about the operations conducted around Saigon, which they regard as the greatest in their war in Vietnam; these operations were all foiled by the L.A.F.

On April 20, 1967, the L.A.F. attacked simultaneously a transport of the U.S. Navy, 4 minesweepers and a patrol boat on the Long Tau river, 10 km south of Saigon. The enemy admitted that the transport was hit by 5 shells and to G.I.s and puppet troops were killed or injured.

Before that battle, on April 4, a U.S. company stationed south of Bien Hoa town was attacked by the L.A.F.

which, according to initial reports, wiped out the C.P. and the signal center from the very beginning. Later, the whole company was annihilated.

On the same night, the L.A.F. attacked the enemy encampment (50 km SW of Saigon) of a U.S. company and a U.S. platoon during a "pacification" operation to concentrate the inhabitants of a village of Long My district, Can Tho province. The two units were wiped out and 20 enemy soldiers were captured.

Three days before (April 13) the L.A.F. foiled an enemy raid on a village in Phung Hiep district (Can Tho), killed 512 soldiers wounded many others and shot down 8 aircraft.

In the localities south of Saigon, the L.A.F. did many victorious battles at the beginning of April:

Destruction of Soc Trang airtfield on the night of April 1 (the 14th attack on this airtfield); the enemy lost 12 HU-1A helicopters;

Annihilation of a puppet ranger company, 3 km from My An district town and of another puppet company and 2 platoons on the night of April 4.

Two major battles were fought in the North and South of Trung Bo:

On April 21, the L.A.F. hammered a U.S. mercenary company in Tam Ky, Quang Nam province, causing great losses to the enemy. According to initial reports of the enemy, their casualties numbered 150 and 9 choppers were downed or destroyed.

The latest report of Gia Phong Press Agency informed that one South Korean infantry company and another company of reinforcement were put out of action in April by the L.A.F. in an attack on the position defended by a South Korean battalion in Tuy Hoa district.

## INFANTRYMEN OF U.S. DIVISION 4 OPPOSE WAR

AT 7:30 a.m. on April 14, 1967, many G.I.s of Brigade 3, U.S. Infantry Division 4 stationed in Dau Tieng (Thu Dau Mot province) opposed the order to go for reinforcements. The U.S. commanders ordered to re-

press them. The anti-war G.I.s opened fire. The conflict lasted 30 minutes during which 12 tanks were burned, 3 choppers destroyed and 50 G.I.s killed.

The Dau Tieng base was shut for three days.

The ever bigger victory won by the Liberation Army together with the clearer knowledge of the U.S. troops on the unjust war heralded many more anti-war actions which would be continued on a larger scale.

MAY 30 1967 VIETNAM COURIER

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